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The American Indian in the United States, 1850-1914. The present condition of the American Indian; his political history and other topics. A plea for justice. By Warren K. Moorehead, curator of the department of American archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; member of the United States board of Indian commissioners; fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science. (Andover: The Andover Press, 1914. 440 p. \$3.75)

This work is one of a series designed to place before the world the real Indian of America. The present volume has primarily for its purpose an impartial view of our present Indian problem. The author has many suggestions to make in the direction of reform but the chief place is given to the exact evidence bearing on the real situation today.

Among the many subjects treated certain of them have special emphasis laid upon them. The conflict between full bloods and mixed bloods is given a clear statement, perhaps the first in the present-day literature on the Indian. The land question is of course dominant and the loss of their lands and the struggle of the Indians to retain possession of their one source of support is given especial attention. The fraud and graft that seems to be inherent in the federal administration of Indian land finds a typical illustration in the White Earth Chippewa land cases.

The causes for the degradation of the Indians today are very well portrayed. The author insists that on account of the destructive tendencies of modern civilization the Indian of the future can be saved only by our efforts and that what little he can do is but negligible. He rests his case upon the following trend of events: the ideals of the tribe, the authority of chief and medicine man, the power of the head of the family have all been practically swept away because they were condemned as *heathen*. With their destruction went religious and moral foundations, reverence for authority and for parents, the training and education of the youth to be self-supporting and to be later heads of families. We have so far been unable to replace the ruined religious and social fabric which we were so prompt to destroy without a hearing. The mature men and women among the Indians have been alienated, the young have been cut off from the restraining influences of home and family, for which the life at boarding school and college has been, to say the least, a very inadequate substitute. The day schools are now offering once more the opportunity for home influence and training, lost for so many years past. But even this remedy is not allowed free play for on one reservation at the present time (the Crow reservation in Montana) the day schools are threatened with extinction, in spite of all the efforts and pro-

tests of the Indians themselves and of those who have built up the system through laborious years.

Next to these cultural and social causes for the Indian decline may be given the loss of industrial opportunities and the spread of disease. The latter cause could be more readily dealt with were it possible to separate it as a problem by itself. But the breakdown of the Indian industrially and the graft and corruption that have pervaded all government plans for betterment place a heavy handicap on the vitality of the tribes located on reservations. A half-starved Indian, a child lacking nourishment, an aged man or woman without regular food, are all of them more susceptible to disease than where they are well supplied with nourishing food. Without the cultural breakdown of their civilization, the Indian has been subjected to loss of vitality sufficient to account for all their losses. When to this sum total is added the spiritual increment of degradation, their decline is easily accounted for. Yet the author is far from pessimistic in presenting the outlook for the future. He leaves us no doubt, however, as to the reality of the crisis that now faces the federal authorities in their dealings with the Indians. Having allowed these people to be exploited, cheated, and exterminated through all the years, without appeal and in the face of all protests from disinterested workers and observers, there is but one thing for us to do and but a short space of time in which to undo the mischief. The work is a notable contribution to the literature of reform in the present generation and a fearless arraignment of graft and incompetence in our relations with our Indian wards. All lovers of humanity and all those who stand for fair play and even handed justice will welcome this presentation of the present situation among the American Indians.

ORIN G. LIBBY

John Ross and the Cherokee Indians. By Rachel Carolina Eaton, A.M. (Menasha, Wisconsin: George Banta Publishing Company, 1914. 212 p. \$1.50)

Indian history of Winneshiek county. Compiled by Charles Philip Hexom. (Decorah, Iowa: A. K. Bailey and Son, 1913. No page numbers)

Eaton's story of the Cherokee nation and of the special part taken in it by John Ross is a remarkable piece of work. There is little of novelty in the story of the wrongs done the Cherokee by the state of Georgia and by the federal government. Other tribes have been as shamelessly robbed and other treaties have been broken. The discovery of gold in their territories merely hastened the expulsion of the Cherokee from their lands, to the ownership of which the national faith had been pledged. What gives a unique interest to the long and hopeless contest